

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1973

Established 1887

Algeria	1.50	London	1.45
Argentina	1.50	Lyons	1.45
Australia	1.50	Moscow	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Nairobi	1.50
Canada	1.50	Paris	1.50
Denmark	1.50	Rome	1.50
France	1.50	Tokyo	1.50
Germany	1.50	Washington	1.50
Greece	1.50	Zurich	1.50
India	1.50		
Italy	1.50		
Japan	1.50		
South Africa	1.50		
Spain	1.50		
Sweden	1.50		
Switzerland	1.50		
Taiwan	1.50		
Turkey	1.50		
U.S.	1.50		
U.S. Military	1.50		
Yugoslavia	1.50		

Brandt Is Target of Protesters in Jerusalem Visit

June 10 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt was the most intense anti-German protest of his Israeli countering chanting demonstrators who threw an egg at him. He was not hit.

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ANGRY PROTEST—Jewish students demonstrating outside Jerusalem city hall as West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived for reception given by Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Expected More Protests

Israeli reaction to the visit, a West German protocol that members of Mr. Brandt's official party expected demonstrations protesting the visit.

1,000 of Israel's 2.6 million Jews had been in Nazi camps.

Brandt also visited sites holy to Christians and Muslims—the Holy Sepulchre where it is said Jesus Christ died and the Dome of the Rock and smaller, silver-domed mosque.

Brandt's U.S. Visit

Said to Want a Hiatus in Debate on Middle East

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—President Nixon's Soviet president of Council is reported wanting a hiatus in the debate on the Middle East.

A diplomat said some of the council's 10 nonpermanent members were cool to an adjournment because they did not want two big power arguments outside the UN.

Secretariat Breezes to Triple Crown

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI)—Secretariat won the Belmont Stakes yesterday by 31 lengths and in record time, becoming the first colt to win American racing's Triple Crown in 26 years.

Possibly During Brezhnev Visit U.S. Observers Study Hints Of New Arms-Cut Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—There are indications that the United States and the Soviet Union may reach tentative agreement—possibly during the visit here this month of Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev—on reducing their missile arsenals and on limiting the deployment of long-range missiles with multiple warheads that can be aimed individually.

But Talks Will Continue Saigon Blocks Signing Of U.S.-Hanoi Accord

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 10 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger returned to Washington last night after apparent last-minute South Vietnamese foot-dragging scuttled American hopes of signing a joint communiqué designed to implement the much-violated cease-fire agreement.

Sees No Cover-Up by President Colson Says He Warned Nixon Of Mitchell Role in Bugging

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—Charles W. Colson says that late last January, and again in February and March, while he was still special counsel at the White House, he warned President Nixon that he must force former Attorney General John N. Mitchell to admit that he had played a role in planning the Watergate burglary.



Charles Colson

Curfew Lifted After 39 Days In Beirut and 5 Other Cities

BEIRUT, June 10 (UPI)—Military authorities yesterday lifted the curfew imposed on Beirut and five other cities in the Lebanon Army and guerrillas May 2, the radio announced.

W. Germans Question Woman in Spy Case

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 10 (Reuters)—The federal state attorney's office said last night that Gerda Schroeder, a code clerk in the Foreign Ministry, is being interrogated here on espionage charges.

Pope to Open Modern Art Museum At Vatican—Result of His 'Hobby'

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 10 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI, who will complete the 10th year of his pontificate on June 21, plans to open a new Vatican Museum of Modern Art, including works by American abstract artists, a few days after that date.

Launch Satellites With Vehicles

June 10 (UPI)—An announced yesterday multiple launch unarmed satellites it aboard a single

Kalmbach Said Set to Testify On Haldeman, Ehrlichman

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney and long-time associate, has agreed to testify for the prosecution against H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman and other former White House officials, if needed, during any Watergate criminal trials, sources said.

U.S. Poll Shows Watergate Case Cuts GOP Backing

PRINCETON, N.J., June 10 (UPI)—The impact of Watergate on party strength is revealed in a Gallup Poll designed to measure the political appeal of the two major parties in the coming congressional races of 1974.

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Ag on Extradition of Vesco Flected Today in Costa Rica

Costa Rica, June 10 (UPI)—Foreign Minister announced today that it is asking the extradition of the financier Robert Vesco.

Don was forwarded to the Court, which is ex-

ew Won't ce Self 1 Nixon

Lou Cannon
GTON, June 10 (UPI)—

ident Agnew has received advice of some support to preserve an "Ag-

for the presidency disassociating himself from the scandal.

of refusing to become "man" for the President. Agnew has been

by some of his supporters—the Vice will make a major narrow defending Mr. criticizing the conduct

ate committee that is at Watergate. Mr. Nixon has every

in the President," said Thompson, Mr. Agnew's lawyer. "He is convinced courts are the proper

the defendants, not the room, and that all kinds of dangers

inued public hearings, increasingly distressed

mpson made his response to questions after Mr. Agnew had

follow the counsel of want him to preserve presidential possibilities

le in the June 2 issue Events, an ultrasonic-Washington publication,

Mr. Agnew model him Calvin Coolidge, who as dent remained silent as

Warren Harding heavily implicated in the scandal. This

make Mr. Coolidge a choice of Republicans by the scandal.

icle, which was headed should Beware of Stalin

in short, may be called till the shoes of "Silent he won't be able to do

public perceives him as der of wrongdoing. Present the public man he is often out front,

the President's handling rate." of the Vice-President

the same argument to w, and there are some

is that the Vice-Pres- a time considered a

of silence. He made no of Watergate in two

last week and he also e issue when he attend- ational governors' con-

Lake Tahoe.

pected to decide tomorrow whether the former New Jersey resident can be extradited to face various charges in the United States, officials said.

Mr. Vesco, 37, is under criminal indictment in New York City on charges of trying to influence a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation with a \$200,000 contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign fund.

Also indicted in the case are former U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans. They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Vesco failed to appear in a New York City court last month to answer the indictment against him.

He is also charged in an SEC suit along with 40 other persons and corporations, with bilking shareholders of Overseas Investors Services Ltd., of \$224 million during a period when Mr. Vesco was investing heavily in Costa Rica.

Mr. Vesco is believed to have invested at least \$5 million in Costa Rican enterprises. He said he has renounced his U.S. citizenship and travels with a provisional Costa Rican passport. President Jose Figueres has defended Mr. Vesco and his investments.

Mr. Vesco has invested in Sociedad Agricola Industrial San Cristobal, S.A., a company owned by Mr. Figueres. The Costa Rican president has said Mr. Vesco put \$2.5 million in the company in 1971.

A Canadian businessman, Norman F. Leblanc, who is associated with Mr. Vesco, said last month that he and the indicted financier might have a "missing link" in the Watergate scandal and would be glad to talk with special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Mr. Leblanc did not elaborate, but issued an open invitation to Mr. Cox to meet with himself and Mr. Vesco "somewhere, someplace" to hear the story.

Nixon Unit Paying Slams
WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Mr. Stans has begun drawing a salary from the Nixon campaign's \$4.8-million leftover kitty, the Finance Committee to the President announced yesterday.

Mr. Stans, who remains the chairman of the committee, once had intended to donate his services as the President's chief fund-raiser.

But the committee said that in April, he was awarded retroactive pay at the rate of \$60,000 a year for the period starting April 7, 1972, which was shortly after he resigned as secretary of commerce. The salary is the same he drew as cabinet officer.

Mr. Stans voluntarily took a pay cut to \$30,000 a year on May 10, when he was indicted in New York for perjury, fraud and obstruction of justice in connection with Mr. Vesco's \$200,000 campaign gift.

The committee disclosed its payment to Mr. Stans in a news release summarizing a report of recent financial transactions which it filed with the Government Accounting Office. The committee said it had \$4.8 million on hand as of May 31.

Mr. Stans is scheduled to appear before the Senate Watergate committee this week. The judge in the campaign contributions suit has ruled the appearance would not violate an order against pretrial publicity.

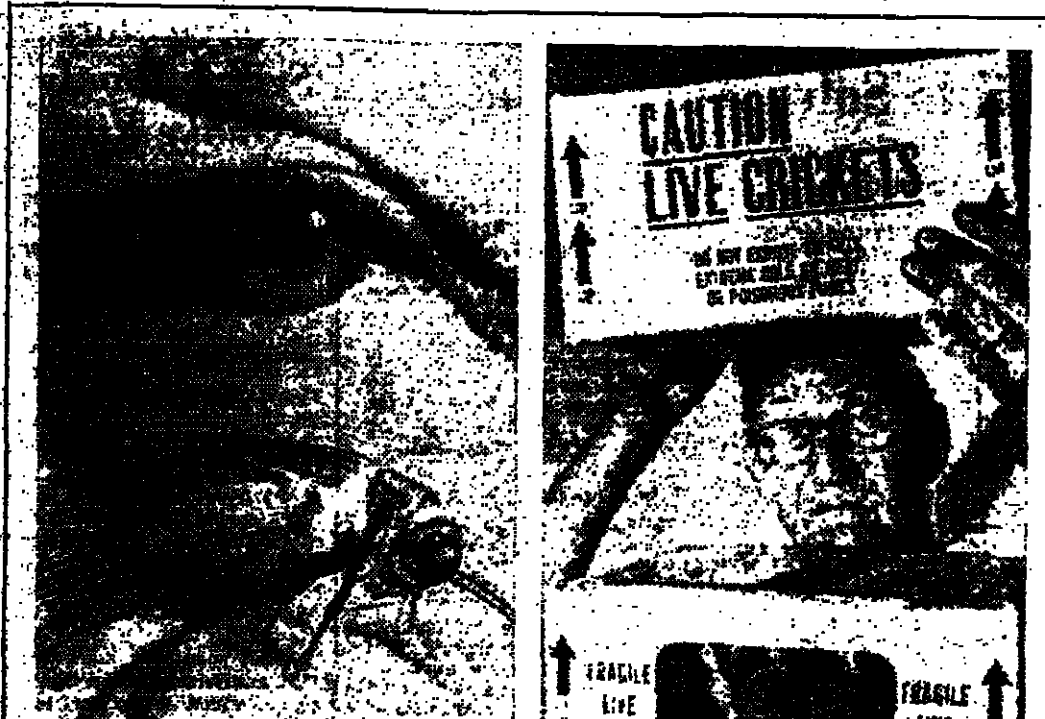
The committee said it is now paying legal fees for a number of its officers and key employees "in defense of various actions."

The officials were not named. A committee spokesman said fees are not being paid where "formal criminal charges" are filed, implying that only lawsuits and possibly grand-jury proceedings may be involved.

The Washington Star-News said in today's editions that it learned the committee was paying legal costs for key officials in the Senate Watergate committee hearings.

A committee spokesman said Mr. Stans was paying his own legal fees in the Vesco case. The committee is defending itself, Mr. Stans and other committee officials in the \$6.4-million suit brought by the Democratic National Committee for damages from the Watergate wiretapping.

State Dept. Promotion
WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—Charles W. Bray 3d has been promoted to chief press officer of the State Department, deputy assistant secretary of state and special assistant to Secretary of State William F. Rogers.



JIMINY CRICKETS—An enterprising farmer in Fort Worth, Texas, can certainly qualify for the most unusual job award—he raises crickets. Starting with only a box of the creatures in his back room, the business has become so big that he now sells about a million of them annually to zoos, universities and fishermen.

Aides of 6 States Doubt U.S. Faces Real Fuel Shortage

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—Top law-enforcement officials of six states expressed Friday the suspicion that the current gasoline shortage is artificial. Some went so far as to suggest that the shortage had been deliberately produced by the major oil companies to enable them to squeeze independent refiners or exporters out of the market.

The officials from New York, Connecticut, North Carolina, Michigan, Florida and Massachusetts expressed their views at a hearing of the Senate anti-trust subcommittee. Without exception, officials of all six states represented said that the federal government should launch an investigation into the destruction of competition in the marketing of gasoline.

Robert E. Kinnear, attorney general of Connecticut, said that his own investigation of the alleged gasoline shortage and its consequences had led him to the tentative conclusion that the big oil companies must be reduced in size. The way to do it, he said, would be to require that refining and distributing operations be split into two separate companies.

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gasoline prices to rise for the next four or five years.

But he said he does not expect the administration to seek a federal gasoline tax to encourage conservation of the fuel. And he said he does not expect the price rise to reach levels as "dramatic" as 40 cents a gallon.

Mr. Morton said he does not believe large oil companies are deliberately holding back gasoline supplies to force small, independent stations out of business.

7,500 Miles Scanned in 27 Minutes Skylab Earth Study: Speed-Reading

From Wire Dispatches
SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 10.—The Skylab astronauts today added to their growing treasure of earth-resources pictures. While photographing and gathering other data during a 7,500-mile sweep from British Columbia through the heart of the United States to the South Atlantic south of Brazil, they surveyed an Illinois reservoir site involved in an environmental controversy.

Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., skipper of America's first space station crew, and his colleagues, Lt. Comdr. Joseph P. Kerwin and Comdr. Paul J. Weitz, were in good spirits and health in the 17th day of their 28-day orbital run.

At Cape Kennedy, Fla., ground crewmen prepared to move a Saturn-1B rocket and Apollo command ship to the launch pad tomorrow for their final preparations for the July 27 launch of the next Skylab crew.

The Skylab-2 crew is scheduled to live and work aboard Skylab for 56 days. The third and final team, the Skylab-3 crew, is set for launch in October, for another 56-day flight.

The Skylab-1 astronauts today overcame another problem aboard the space station, repairing a cooling system for their complex electronic equipment.

Capt. Conrad, Comdr. Kerwin and Comdr. Weitz then started their 37-minute earth-resources sweep, as the 100-ton Skylab flew 273 miles above Fraser River northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Comdr. Weitz pointed Skylab's instruments at the site of a proposed man-made reservoir in central Illinois to help the Army Corps of Engineers monitor environmental changes that may have resulted from construction work. The 25-mile-long reservoir is designed to supply water to the city of Decatur and to assist in flood control.

But several environmental groups oppose its completion because they say that an area of valuable vegetation will be flooded.

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Aides of 6 States Doubt U.S. Faces Real Fuel Shortage</

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New Egyptian airport post-
age stamp illustrating the
downing of Libyan airliner
by Israeli fighters over Sinai
last February, shows the
plane about to crash, with a
bloody hand tagged 'killers.'

mediate information on how the
hijackers escaped or where they
went after the plane landed at
the fair-weather strip at Furber-
ganj. The strip, built by Allied
forces during World War II, or-
dinarly is used only for emer-
gency operations.

The embassy spokesman in New
Delhi said the hijackers took a
box containing the money and ran
off into the jungle. He did not
know whether anyone met them
or whether they had a vehicle
hidden for their escape.

He added that the propeller-
driven airplane returned to Birat-
nagar with the passengers and the
airline sent another craft to re-
sume the flight to Kathmandu.

The theft was the first hijack-
ing originating in Nepal, a
mountainous kingdom northeast
of India. It was the third on the
Indian subcontinent.

Confessed to Hijacking
ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 10
(UPI)—A former Paraguayan
soccer player confessed Friday to
hijacking a Colombian airliner
which covered a record 15,000
miles in 30 hours last week, police
said.

Police identified the hijacker as
Francisco Jose Solano Lopez, 31,
arrested Thursday night with
part of the \$50,000 paid by the
Colombian SAM airline in his
possession.

Solano Lopez told police he
jumped from the turboprop plane
during a brief touchdown in
Asuncion, but said his accomplice,
Eusebio Borja, 27, escaped at a
previous stop in Resistencia, Ar-
gentina, near the Paraguayan
border.

The two hooded hijackers had
claimed to be members of a
Colombian guerrilla group. The
Paraguayan police said Solano
Lopez had no record as a guerrilla
but that he was wanted as a
swindler.

King Asks NATO
To Help Officers
Seized in Greece

ROME, June 10 (NYT)—King
Constantine, the deposed Greek
ruler, appealed to the North At-
lantic Treaty Organization today
to intercede on behalf of Greek
officers who were arrested on
rebellion charges last month.
Greece is a NATO member.

In his plea to NATO, the king
said that the imprisoned officers
were being treated in an inhuman
way and were being subjected to
torture. He contended that the
political and military leadership
of the Western alliance must deal
with the problem and see to it
that the Greek officers who were
now in jail were not treated worse
than prisoners of war. King
Constantine recalled that the
Greek officers were at the same
time officers of NATO and said
they were entitled to protection
by the alliance.

Another informed Greek source
here said that more than 200 mil-
itary officers and a few civilians
were in prison in connection with
an abortive coup against the
regime of Premier George Papa-
doupoulos, provisional president of
the new Greek republic.

The source asserted that the
navy officers among the prisoners
were suffering the worst treat-
ment. "They include highly qual-
ified specialists, like radar ex-
perts," the informant said, "and
their imprisonment means that a
large part of the Greek Navy is at
present inoperative."

It was warned that if progress
is not continued, "a sharp deter-
ioration in Soviet-United States
relations" might result.

The 105-page study, released
by a subcommittee of the House
Foreign Affairs Committee, agreed
in general with most
analysts who have said that
Soviet-American trade may show
a significant increase in coming
years over the low level of the
past, but that total volume "by
any projection is not likely to
represent a large share of United
States trade or gross national
product."

"Economic advantages to the
United States are likely to be
centered on such specific sectors
as imports of petroleum and nat-
ural gas, and exports of soy-
beans, feed and cereal grain and
computers and other high-tech-
nology products," it said.

France to End SEATO Fund Contributions

Follows 1967 Halt
To Military Role

BANGKOK, June 10 (UPI)—
France has advised the South
East Asia Treaty Organization
that it is cutting off its annual
contribution of \$1.73 million to
the group's budget after June of
next year, Secretary-General Su-
thorn Hongladarom said Friday.

He said that, while the French
government would not continue
its contribution of 13.5 percent
of SEATO's budget after June 30,
1974, it has not indicated any in-
tention of withdrawing from the
SEATO agreement.

France halted military partici-
pation in SEATO in 1967 and has
played a minimal role in its ci-
vilian activities.

Under present arrangements, the
United States contributes 25 per-
cent of the SEATO budget; Brit-
ain, 15 percent; Australia, 13.5
percent; and Thailand, the Philip-
pines, New Zealand and Pakistan,
8 percent each.

Second Blow
The present action by France
is the second blow to the orga-
nization in recent months. Last
fall, Pakistan gave notice it was
withdrawing from SEATO on
Nov. 7 of this year. Both Aus-
tralia and New Zealand have
threatened to leave the organiza-
tion, but have agreed to recon-
sider the matter.

Formed in 1955 as a defense
organization for Southeast Asian
countries against Communist ag-
gression, SEATO has never been
effective, because its members
could not agree collectively to use
military force.

The organization has come un-
der increasing criticism in re-
cent years on the grounds that
its concept is outdated. Although
it still holds periodic military ex-
ercises, much of its effort has
been channeled into economic
and social projects.

In making the announcement,
Mr. Suthorn said that in spite
of the French move he is "con-
fident SEATO will remain an ef-
fective instrument in promoting
development, stability and secu-
rity in the Southeast Asian re-
gion."

CENTO Aides Meet
TEHRAN, June 10 (Reuters)—
The five member nations of the
Central Treaty Organization
(CENTO) today hailed a new
world atmosphere of détente but
said they found this no justifica-
tion for discontinuing their alli-
ance, which was created during
the cold war.

The foreign ministers of Turkey,
Iran, Pakistan, Britain and the
United States spoke at the start
of CENTO's 20th ministerial coun-
cil meeting today.

Powell Prefers
Labor Party to
Common Market

LONDON, June 10 (UPI)—
Enoch Powell, rebel right-wing
former Conservative government
minister, said today he would
accept Labor government for the
rest of his life if it meant
Parliament could restore and
retain its powers.

In a BBC radio program for
broadcast later today, Mr. Powell
repeated his fears that Britain's
entry into the European Econ-
omic Community spells the end
of parliamentary democracy.

At Stockport, Friday, Mr. Powell
angered his Conservative col-
leagues by coming close—though
not actually saying so—to urging
Conservative voters to vote
against Prime Minister Edward
Heath's government over the Eu-
ropean issue.

Today, together with left-wing
Labor shadow cabinet minister
Michael Foot, Mr. Powell said he
was defending the House of
Commons.

He said: "Even if I were con-
vinced that the result of doing
what Michael Foot has described
regarding what we should
never have given away—would be
that we would have Labor ad-
ministrations for the rest of my
lifetime, I would say 'Well, so
be it, but at least we have re-
tained the power to decide under
what general principles this na-
tion is going to be governed.'"

Yugoslav Train Crash
ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, June 10
(Reuters)—A sleeping car at-
tendant was killed and seven pas-
sengers on an international ex-
press train were injured, some
seriously, when it crashed into
a stationary freight train at a
station near here last night,
Tanjug news agency reported to-
day. The Tuzerna Express had
just left Zagreb for Split when
the accident occurred.

Other airlines fly as fast as we do.

And their aircraft have
the same range as ours.

How can we then offer
faster services and
fewer stops between
Europe and

S.E. Asia, Japan, Australia,
N. America, West.

And between S.E. Asia
and N. America, East.

How, indeed?
The answer is simple: *Copenhagen*.
Or, more precisely, the geographical position of
Copenhagen, the main gateway of our inter-
continental routes.

Look at a globe. Or, better still, stretch a
string over its surface between points within
the areas above.

In many cases you will find that the string
runs straight over Copenhagen (try, for in-
stance, Paris-Tokyo, or London-Sydney, or
Berlin-Seattle, or Glasgow-Singapore).

In other cases, Copenhagen will at least be
closer to the stretched string than any other
major airport in Europe (like Bangkok-New
York, which makes the string run as far north as
Spitsbergen).

So it's as simple as that: it's shorter via
Copenhagen. And flying via Copenhagen is like
running the inner track: a way to save distance
and time.

And Copenhagen is the only major airport
in Europe, from which nonstop flights to
Bangkok, Los Angeles, Tokyo and Seattle are
all within the reach of long-distance aircraft.

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Abu Dhabi (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Germany (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	New Zealand (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
Aden (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Ghana (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Nigeria (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
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Baku (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Japan (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Switzerland (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
Batavia (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Korea (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Taiwan (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
Bombay (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Kuwait (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Thailand (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
Buenos Aires (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Laos (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Turkey (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
Burgas (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Lebanon (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	U.S.A. (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
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Canton (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Madagascar (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Yugoslavia (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00
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Colombo (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Mexico (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00				
Damascus (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Moldavia (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00				
Dhaka (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Monaco (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00				
Dublin (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Mongolia (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00				
Edinburgh (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Nepal (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00				
Geneva (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00	Netherlands (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00				
Hankow (air)	124.00	62.00	31.00								

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Reportedly Purchases Wheat, Corn From U.S.

TON, June 10 (AP).
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The Short Road to Watergate

Officials' Secrecy As Curb on Liberty

By David Wise

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's attempt to invoke national security and official secrecy to counter the Watergate scandal has focused renewed attention on the meaning of both security and secrecy in a democracy.

The President on May 22 suggested "national security" as the reason for the Watergate cover-up. Two days later, speaking before returned prisoners of war, he assailed those "who steal secrets and publish them in the newspapers."

All nations try to protect official secrets, but it is little understood that the United States has had a system of security classification in civilian departments of government only since 1951, when it was established by President Truman.

Under successive Presidents, the system of official secrecy has mushroomed until today, by my estimate, there are more than 100 million documents in active government files stamped top secret, secret, confidential, or with one of the more than a dozen esoteric secrecy labels above top secret.

Hundreds of thousands of bureaucrats can stamp papers with classification labels, and the cost of official secrecy runs to \$136 million a year in just four major government agencies—Defense Department, State Department, Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Pentagon alone has six million cubic feet of secret documents, enough to equal 2,297 stacks of paper each as high as the Washington Monument.

The classification system is not provided for by a law—it was created by a presidential executive order. And, although the fact is widely misunderstood, there is no general law in the United States against possessing, reading or publishing classified documents.

In order to convict someone under the espionage laws for revealing secrets, the government must prove not merely that the document was classified, but that it truly related to the national defense.

It is fortunate that this is so, because otherwise government officials could stamp any document secret and it would be against the law to reveal it. If such legislation were passed, it would create an Official Secrets Act in America, somewhat similar to the law in England. The press, and the public, would be told only what the government wished it to know.

So far, the government has not prosecuted the press under the espionage laws for printing "secrets." However, in the Pentagon papers case, it did go into court and attempt to prohibit four newspapers from publishing Vietnam war information to which the government objected. The Supreme Court ruled that, in at least this instance, the U.S. Constitution forbade such prior restraint, although publication by The New York Times was blocked for 15 days while the court heard the case.

Over the years, a double standard has been applied to government secrets. Presidents and lesser officials have leaked classified documents and official secrets to the press every day when it suited their political purposes.

President Lyndon B. Johnson leaked two top-secret documents to the press in an effort to undermine Robert F. Kennedy's presidential bid in 1968. The documents were memos written by a State Department official in the Kennedy administration, and one of them discussed a possible coup against South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem in embarrassing blunt language.

After he left the White House,

Mr. Johnson read a classified document to millions of persons watching him being interviewed on television. He used classified documents—some from the Pentagon papers—in his memoirs, which were sold to a New York publisher for \$1.5 million. But Daniel Ellsberg was prosecuted for using some of the same material.

Presidents Eisenhower and Truman also drew classified documents in writing their memoirs.

In his 4,000-word May 22 statement attempting to explain Watergate in terms of "national security," Mr. Nixon conceded that he had approved a plan involving surreptitious entry, or, as he called it, "breaking and entering," to forestall harm, presumably from domestic militants.

Similarly, the burglary of the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, was deemed necessary to the "national security" if we are to believe the FBI report of an interview with Charles W. Colson, former White House special counsel.

Mr. Colson said he was told by both John D. Ehrlichman and John W. Dean 3d that the break-in was a matter of "national security," one of the "highest classification," Mr. Colson said Mr. Dean told him.

Convicted Watergate felon, Bernard Barker, who says he did not think but only followed orders, told the Senate Watergate committee that he believed the burglary of the Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate was also a matter of "national security."

The President and Henry A. Kissinger, his top assistant for national security, also considered the tapping of the telephones of White House aides and of newspaper reporters necessary to the national security.

In short, there is no crime—and this is suggested by the highest authority in the land—that cannot be justified by "national security," be it burglary, perjury, forgery or obstruction of justice.

Just what is national security? It is first a political term defined differently by different presidents and administrations. In one sense, it is the protection of the American people from physical harm and injury.

But it also means the protection of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and fundamental freedoms from corruption by unprincipled men exercising political power.

It means, in the fullest sense, the preservation of American democracy—a system based on the consent of the governed.

In the name of "national security," the President's administration, both Democratic and Republican, have misled the American people. President Eisenhower had his U-2 affair; President Kennedy had his Bay of Pigs, and President Johnson had Tonkin Gulf and the Vietnam war.

This government deception has been aided by a system of official secrecy and classification that has led inexorably down the road to Watergate.

Now comes a government whose top-level officials appear to have been in collusion with burglars, eavesdroppers, wiretappers and forgers.

Only in a restoration of simple decency at the top, and in an end to government lying and pervasive secrecy, will America find any real "national security," or even its own soul.

Mr. Wise, former chief of the Washington bureau of The New York Herald Tribune, is the author of "The Politics of Lying: Government Deception, Secrecy 'The Invisible Government' and Power" and co-author of other books on politics.

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Security Blanket

... And a View From an Ex-Aide to Nixon

By Herbert G. Klein

WASHINGTON.—Openness in public affairs is one of the major themes which lifted Richard Nixon to the presidency in 1968. Defining his concept of leadership during that campaign, he said: "It's time we once again had an open administration."

His first inaugural address struck a similar note: "We seek an open world... a world in which people, great or small, will live in an open society."

The Nixon years have brought much progress toward such a world—including a just settlement in Vietnam, new relationships with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, strategic arms limitation agreements, some easing of the explosive Middle East situation, new balance in our alliances, no less domestic freedom of movement and trade reforms.

Some people are now asking, however, whether the President's dramatic successes abroad haven't perhaps been achieved at excessive cost of his pledge to conduct an open and accessible government here at home. It's a fair question, because the two goals do not always seem naturally compatible and a balance has to be struck between them. But my own feeling, as a member of the administration who has spent most of the past four years defending the public's right to know, is that the President has done a good job of honoring his commitment to openness, no less domestically than in the foreign arena.

Testimonial to his seriousness of purpose is the very fact that he set up the White House post of director of communications for the executive branch—charged with not restricting or controlling administration accessibility to the media—and that he placed a card-carrying newspaperman in that job.

There is significance, too, in the President's far-reaching reform of the government security classification system, aimed at breaking bureaucratic habits of secrecy for secrecy's sake and keeping to an absolute minimum the amount of official information withheld from the press and the public for national security reasons.

A thorough new study of the uses and abuses of government secrecy, begun at the President's direction several months before the Pentagon papers case broke, brought this issue front and center, resulted in the issuance in March, 1973, of an executive order overhauling classification procedures for the first time in nearly 20 years. Under the new system, older materials are being declassified much more rapidly,

and new material can be labeled confidential only when reasonable justification exists. Of critical importance, the number of officials authorized to wield classification stamps has been cut by almost two-thirds.

This kind of evidence of a broad administration commitment to maximum freedom of information gives us a context in which to make a fair evaluation of the continued insistence on strict confidentiality at the core of our most sensitive defense, intelligence and diplomatic affairs. Without this context, we would be looking only at the hole and forgetting the doughnut.

But why does the hole have to be there at all? Well, to put the answer in personal terms, I'd have to say that a career dedicated to the public's right to know has convinced me that the right should be sacred but not absolute. The right to know would be worth little if pursued to such extremes that it diminished the equally important right to be secure against domestic anarchy and foreign enemies.

An administration of "open doors, open eyes and open minds," such as President Nixon promised in 1968, must by definition be a vigilant as well as an informative one. It cannot shut its mind to the lesson of long diplomatic experience that confidentiality is as essential in conducting an international negotiation as in playing a poker hand; nor can it close its eyes to the very real espionage and subversive activities which continue to be directed against this country even at a time of spreading détente. To do this would be dereliction of the government's responsibility—protection of its people.

This is why the distasteful though lawful business of wiretapping the phones of some officials and reporters was necessary in 1968—because all that has been achieved in terms of a Vietnam settlement, an opening to China, SALT agreements with the Russians, and a Middle East cease-fire hinge in the balance. These efforts stood a chance of success if those who had sworn to keep their counsel would do so; but they were doomed to fail if delicate secrets continued to be paraded across the front pages. Ultimately, security was tightened and the various negotiations so important to the hope for peace were forwarded.

A similar security emergency struck the government in 1971 when the Pentagon papers, containing information of the very highest sensitivity, began hemorrhaging into the public press—and into foreign hands. Granted, the establishment of a special unit working out of the White House to find the security leaks and to

determine what other explosive secrets might also have been compromised was an extraordinary step; and the lawful acts alleged to have been committed by that unit in excess of its orders can only be deplored in the strongest terms. But the urgent sense of responsibility which the President felt for restoring the integrity of private communication within the government and, even more importantly, with foreign governments is certainly understandable enough. Indeed, his duty required no less.

"Open covenants... openly arrived at" is fine as a slogan but not very practical as a negotiating formula; Woodrow Wilson himself, who coined it, learned that at Versailles. The product can and should be open, but the process is best left to the people's duly constituted representatives and agents, untroubled by continual gossip and second-guessing from a large audience. Just as you can't develop good pictures with floodlights on in the darkroom, so you can't conduct effective foreign policy negotiations under the inquisitive eyes of 210 million Americans and 100 foreign states.

Pledge to Ex-POWs

It was this fact of life—not some mania for secrecy which a few critics have mistakenly read in which impelled President Nixon's recent pledge to returned prisoners of war: "I can assure you that in my term of office as President in the first four years, and also in the second four years,

I'm going to meet my responsibility to protect the national security of the United States of America insofar as our secrets are concerned."

From his own unequivocal statement on the matter as well as from the corroborating testimony of others in a position to know it is clear that President Nixon ordered none of the illegalities proven or alleged to have been committed by persons in the administration in the past, some for political gain in the Watergate affair, others under the false color of national security.

With regard to the Watergate crimes and apparent subsequent cover-up, the President has moved decisively to see justice done and new safeguards erected, and he has stated his willingness to be held responsible.

But with regard to the legitimate measures he ordered taken to protect America's initiatives for peace and to forestall threats to the domestic tranquility, I do not see where any apology is in order. On the contrary, I am grateful to have served with a President who has done so courageously what had to be done in keeping this an open society and in building a more open world.

Mr. Klein was director of communications for the White House until he resigned last week to become vice-president for corporate relations for Metromedia. Before joining the Nixon staff, he was a newspaper editor in San Diego, Calif.

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Methaqualone

A Dangerous 'Love Dr' Sweeps American Camp

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK (NYT).—In New Jersey, rock music fans show up at concerts wearing T-shirts labeled "Captain Quaalude."

In Berkeley, Calif., someone passes around white tablets at a party and, within half an hour, it has turned into an orgy.

In Rhode Island, a seemingly drunken driver hits a telephone pole with his car, only to emerge from the wreck laughing hysterically.

Behind these incidents is a relatively new drug, the sedative-hypnotic generally known as methaqualone. In a span of about 18 months, the drug has soared in popularity among youthful drug users.

In several communities, law-enforcement officials rank it third as the drug of choice, behind marijuana and alcohol. Some researchers have warned that its abuse has reached epidemic proportions, and a high school counselor in Michigan reports noting about 10 instances a day of students taking overdoses of what they call "sopors."

Methaqualone is a nonbarbiturate depressant first introduced into this country in 1965. It is produced by five manufacturers under the trade names Quaalude, Sopor, Parex, Optimal and Somnase, the drug was initially heralded as a sleeping pill with fewer addictive characteristics than barbiturates.

Nonmedical use quickly spread when users found that methaqualone can produce a singly relaxed, uncoordinated drunken euphoria. It also developed a reputation—some say unfounded—as a powerful aphrodisiac.

According to medical experts, however, the drug can be highly addictive and an overdose can be fatal.

This spring, the federal government moved to put methaqualone under stringent controls similar to those now in effect for amphetamine and methadone. But the William H. Rorer Co., whose Quaalude sales account for 50 percent of the market, successfully fought off immediate curbs by demanding a hearing before the change in methaqualone's status can take place.

Interviews by The New York Times across the country indicated that, while methaqualone abuse seemed to have peaked in such college communities as Berkeley and Cambridge, Mass., and is declining in certain circles because of unfavorable publicity in the underground press, it is growing and spreading among high school and college-age people in general.

"Sopors are the most popular drug to hit this or the last 15 or 16 years, the most confusable, the most abused," Chester Howard of the police.

"Methaqualone has had drug," reported D'Lugoff, director of east Baltimore Drug Campus interviews show that a growing college population the drug, which can enhance last year as "it and 'heroin' for low of its alleged ability ual inhibitions.

Most users said it "do sopors" in com than alone. The dr no great cosmic vi strong psychedelics rates of energy, as mines and cocaine, mics, in many w drunk, without the intestinal complicati

Many users drink methaqualone and it can be potent colol has a synergis the drug. A New who took 300 m Quaalude and a g found she could n straight or hold h right.

Although users te they are more huc low" under the i methaqualone, "trial ers find them overly extra talkative and nonsensical.

Most college stude methaqualone said it or twice-a-week drug occasions rather th use.

Since hitting the wide-scale basis a cost of a single s "tab" has risen fro cents to between 50 c

Moreover, steady discovered that they tend classes, read or any normal situation "since they offer talestically, 'sopors' and nothing n predictable, often b sopors are doomed as becoming a staple, grass for that," a Bo said.

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Next Assignment: Write Your Obit

U.S. College Course Jolts Students to Live Now

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP).—Laurie Wyatt sentenced 60 students to death, took them to a funeral home, then had them write their own obituaries as an assignment in a literature class.

The purpose was to teach them about living, said Mr. Wyatt, 36, who teaches a course called "Death and Dying" at Florida Technological University.

He told students they had one year to live and gave them a weekend to analyze their lives and how they would spend their last days.

Priorities for the most part were disappointingly vague and general, Mr. Wyatt said. Students wanted to get a driver's license, travel or become more tolerant.

"But what it showed them," Mr. Wyatt said, "is that they're wasting their lives. Things that suddenly became important were things they could be doing now."

He says it was a jolt when they wrote their obits and found they had nothing to show for their 20 years.

"Everything was in the future—something they planned to do or be," the instructor explained.

"Touring a funeral home, they listened as morticians talked about death in a hypocritical, denying way," he said.

"It was always the 'deceased,' the 'dear departed,' the 'beloved,'" Mr. Wyatt said. His aim was to make young people face death honestly and openly.

"We tell kids Daddy went away, or the dying relative that we'll go fishing as soon as he's up and about," Mr. Wyatt said. "These are lies. It's a way to dismiss an unpleasant reality by saying, 'Oh, it's too morbid to discuss.'"

Mr. Wyatt has been teaching English at the central Florida state campus for the last three years, but last quarter was the first time "Death and Dying" was offered.

"Literature is about life and death so it was simple to weave the course around novels like 'The Loved One' by Evelyn Waugh," Mr. Wyatt said.

What do the students think? "It was the most exciting and different course I've ever had at FTU," one said. "It was the most interesting course I'm not even an English major," another said.

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Mrs. Gandhi's Popularity Plummets as India's Problems Continue to Worsen

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is confronted with serious economic and political troubles, marked by violent riots across India, widespread hunger, labor unrest, spiraling unemployment and allegations of party corruption and government mismanagement.

Some critics and commentators describe the problem that faces Mrs. Gandhi and India as the most profound in the prime minister's seven years in office. They point out that her popularity and prestige have plummeted in the last two years and that she won an overwhelming election mandate and 15 months after India humbled Pakistan in the Bangladesh war. At that point her power was unsurpassed.

Since then, India has suffered two severe droughts, and Mrs. Gandhi has come under bruising attack from critics on the right and left for failing to carry out her stated policy of abolishing poverty. Beyond this there is a perceptible, almost melancholy, sense of disillusion and gloom that has emerged in recent weeks in a nation torn by food

riots, by a police rebellion in one state that involved a violent confrontation with the army, by bitter charges of government bungling.

Associates of the prime minister insist that the government's mounting problems result from two interacting forces: the worst drought in a decade, coupled with an economy afflicted with growing pains.

Gains Claimed

They maintain that despite the drought Mrs. Gandhi's programs are effectively taking shape. The effort for self-reliance and break off "crippling" dependence on foreign aid; the struggle to expend a sluggish agrarian economy with up-to-date methods; the broad attempt to level wealth, bring about social progress and undertake radical economic measures in the context of a free-wheeling and open democracy.

"The basic vitality and resilience of the Indian economy remains a fact," P. N. Dhar, Mrs. Gandhi's personal secretary and one of her closest advisers, said recently.

Economic Woes and Worst Drought in Decade Cited as Main Problems

Mr. Dhar and others maintain that the overall growth rate, which is virtually zero this year, is expected to climb within the next few years to 5.5 percent, and exports are expected to rise from 2 percent of output this year to 7 percent in 1974. Moreover, in the early 1950s India depended on the import of manufactured goods for 40 percent of its requirements; now it is 10 percent.

"Our aims are growth, social justice and self-reliance," said K. C. Pant, minister of state for home affairs. "We are succeeding. If we have setbacks they are natural and they are temporary."

But the critics are not persuaded. "There has been too much laxity, drift, compromise, corruption, incompetence and debasement of standards," the moderate Hindu Times commented. "There is a sad erosion of moral authority. The people are cynical and impatient and near the breaking point."

And Ramesh Thapar, a columnist in The Economic and Politi-

cal Weekly, an influential leftist journal, said: "The slogan of socialism has come to mean all manner of messy theories with little relevance to Indian realities." In the capital, for the first time, the feeling is general that India's Gandhi must bear full responsibility for the state of drift and development paralysis.

At this point, opposition to Mrs. Gandhi and the governing New Congress party is fragmented among half a dozen national and regional parties that have failed to emerge as a cohesive threat. Despite growing personal criticism, the 55-year-old prime minister is the dominant figure in Indian politics and is likely to remain so. Elections are scheduled for 1976.

Nevertheless, the erosion of Mrs. Gandhi's power has been swift and unmistakable. A recent local election in the southern state of Tamil Nadu saw the New Congress candidate receive only 2 percent of the vote, a humiliating defeat. Two state governments, in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, have collapsed and six

others are in political disarray largely because Mrs. Gandhi's handpicked chief ministers had scant local support.

Furthermore, the central government has been unable to check the skyrocketing—and, to critics, alarming—increase in violence. The most serious incident was the recent rebellion in Uttar Pradesh by 20,000 policemen protesting poor pay and conditions and alleged mistreatment by senior officers.

Mutiny Crushed

Although the three-day mutiny was crushed by the army, leaving 40 persons dead and hundreds injured, it was viewed with deep anxiety because it was the first time since independence in 1947 that policemen in large numbers had revolted against the government and fought the army.

"The common strand underlying all these disruptions is disillusionment," L. K. Advani, president of Jan Sangh, a right-of-center opposition party, said in an interview. "Mrs. Gandhi prom-

ised to bring about a transformation, and nothing has happened. She's a prisoner of the doctrinaire slogans she's raised. Once you raise people's hopes and don't fulfill these hopes, discontent has got to set in, and that's taking place now."

Even planners working for the prime minister concede that the economy has soured in the last two years. Per capita income has dropped from a meager \$81.50 in 1971-72 to \$81.20 in 1972-73. The cost of food has risen nearly 20 percent this year.

Unemployment, which is not readily measurable in India, has now climbed to more than 35 percent, compared with about 20 percent in recent years. The industrial growth rate of 6 to 7 percent last year is expected to decline.

Nearly 88 percent of the population—about 220 million people—live below the poverty line, getting less than 40 rupees, or 45 cents, a month. Deprivation and hunger loom in a vast swathe of northwestern India, from Rajasthan and northern Gujarat to Mysore.

"What we're facing is a man-

made crisis that has little to do with drought and a lot to do with policy," said an Indian economist who has been sympathetic to Mrs. Gandhi.

The drought is there, the effect of feeding 10 million refugees from the Bangladesh war is there, but there is no reason why we couldn't have overcome these problems. The major failure is on the food front, where they made mistake after mistake. It was atrocious policy."

What is widely conceded is that the government failed to present an accurate picture of the food crisis last year—a picture that could have thwarted steep price rises and simply resulted in less hunger in a nation of 850 million people.

Indian and Western economists believe that a fundamental failure was the refusal to order food grains in international markets before "Soviet" wheat purchases pushed prices to a new high.

Possibly the most vital government action in food in India has taken place in the last two months—Mrs. Gandhi's decision to rationize the wholesale trade in wheat in an effort to cut out the

middleman, insure fa end speculation and grain merchants.

Indian politicians controversial and ris of the most radical c dils's career. Critics that the timing is w of the food crisi have been described inadequate.

So far the gloom officials have been o widespread food riot rashtra, where hun have found no gra either on the open i government fair-prior government had hope eight million tons, it million have been c

In addition to the c and the economy, F tar Gandhi has been of widely publicized the opposition has termed "India's Wat has been accused. A influence to favor h younger son, Sanjay, a big plant outside for the manufactur cars.

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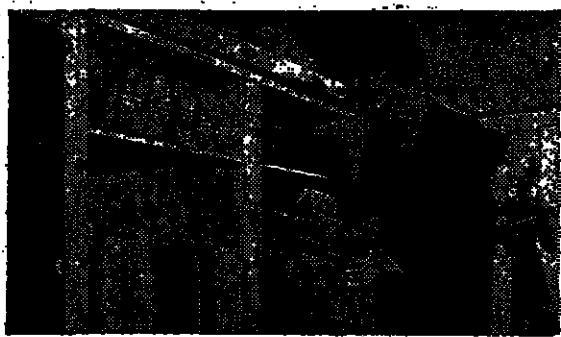
A FEW USEFUL HINTS FROM TWA ABOUT FLYING IN THE USA

If you're flying to New York, Chicago or many other gateways, then on to other cities in the United States, you'll find many airlines competing for your business.

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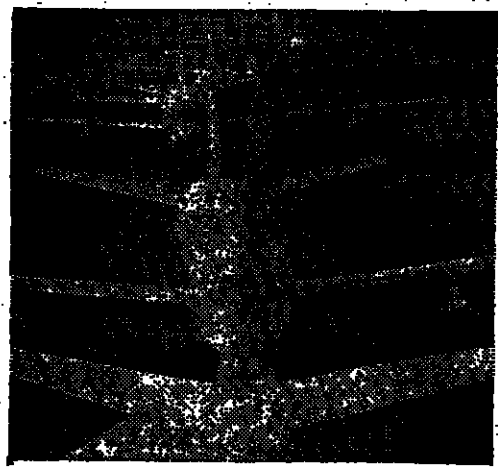


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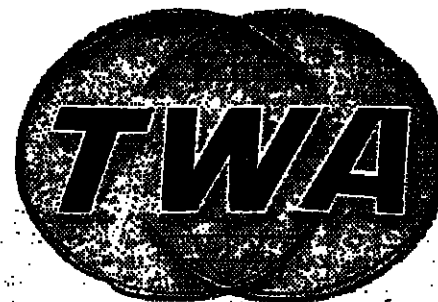
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"The sun of the agreements was greater than that of the divergences," said Mr. Pompidou upon leaving, "because, well, because we have similar views of the concept of life and the wish for peace." If similar views were formed on issues close to political reality than "the concept of life and the wish for peace." It was a well kept secret. There was no communiqué or joint statement. Dr. Kissinger and a French spokesman offered the press brief reports. Astonishingly, they not only disagreed on a key point but Dr. Kissinger said the Frenchman had misread the French record on it. The point, seemingly procedural, concealed a basic difference in Atlantic approach. The French, realizing that in an all-European framework they would risk being isolated by other Europeans, wish to deal on a direct or bilateral basis with the United States as much as possible. So in Iceland the French spokesman said that if, and as, technical discussions on issues progressed, deputy foreign ministers could meet on a bilateral basis for further political work. No, said Dr. Kissinger, on a *multilateral* basis—that is, the United States and all the Europeans together. No doubt this discrepancy can be smoothed out, or at least fudged.

The President apparently has lost none of his enthusiasm for visiting Europe in the fall. He expects to go to individual European capitals in October or November. One hopes that Watergate—a small cloud at Reykjavik but a cloud all the same—will have broken one way or the other by then, leaving the authority of the President of the United States intact and operative for all to see. One hopes too that by that time the Congress will have enacted trade legislation giving the President the tariff bargaining authority he needs to make Europeans (and others) take him seriously. One hopes—the Italy goes on—that the prospects of the dollar will look better than they do now. One hopes—but why go on? The point is that we are dealing in no more than hopes, most of which are exceedingly slim, when we attempt to assess the administration's high-flown rhetoric on the subject of the Atlantic alliance. For all his current need to turn the American public's attention away from domestic troubles, the President might be more effective in his efforts to forge new relationships between this country, Western Europe and Japan, if he would address the subject in less grandiose and more realistic terms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Some airlines and airport executives have objected to the cost of the stiffer security measures. But these objections have already

This is no time to abandon a system that works, especially when the United States is still trying to persuade other nations to adopt stronger measures against a problem of international hijacking which is still acute, as two recent incidents in Latin America have forcefully demonstrated.

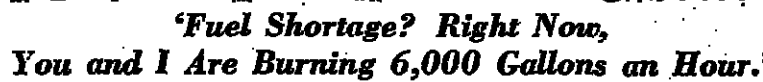
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Colonel Papadopoulos can no doubt rig the referendum he has announced for next month to approve his proclamation of a

The regime had hoped to diminish its opposition by using the navy's abortive coup as an excuse to get rid of the king. It may well find that its action instead has enhanced his standing as a symbol of legitimacy and resistance and solidified its opponents as never before. Most important of all, as the continuing purges of high-ranking officers demonstrate, the ruling colonels can no longer rely on the Greek armed forces, many of whose leaders obviously take seriously their oath of allegiance to the crown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS—Sinister glorification of murder by the Soviet chieftains in organizing a memorial to their defunct comrade Sverdloff, proclaimed "initiator" of the Romanoff massacres in the Urals, by no means warrants the assumption that Lenin and Trotsky and the rest were merely passive accomplices; all knew and thoroughly approved of what was done to wipe out a whole family. The ostentatious attribution of all the credit of this exploit to Sverdloff is, perhaps, not unmarked with a desire to shift all the responsibility onto a dead man's shoulders.



The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

sonal and psychological courage is required for Chancellor Willy Brandt to visit Israel... just as, to host this visit, it must be fraught with apprehension and personal soul-searching for Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

But major turning-points generally do involve the willingness

Evidently Mrs. Meir and Mr. Brandt each feels that the time has come for this dramatic

Kaunua, on the island of Hawaii.
PEGGY HICKOK HODGE.
Seville, Spain.

Greece's doctrines are designed for export. Union's blind affects n' own nationals, but a tie with the West. A rant response of the Un Senate is: Pull back USA. There is psychological justification if one compares the People's Republic and the Union & Socialist Republics i those areas heretofore any negative peasant. We will seal out such pollen as inseminate and the spirit of the Soil and the slaves, along Fairlight, would be i Gen. Fairlight can exercise his moral con giving stirring speech: Col. Papadopolous.

A strong executive, former President Harry Truman, wrote me (Dec. 1, 1968): "The framers of the Constitution were clearly circumspect in being too definitive about the role of the President. In the critical and sensi-

the President was reluctant to communicate with the press, with the perils and courageous risk of fostering a rumor or, what could be worse, a loss of public confidence in the President from the George Washington University, subjected to attacks.

It is a way that the French system keeps its government in the alert.

Mr. Truman put in the quintessential American system combination properly with the aid of the British.

The French system, entrenched leader of the French system, of temporary rule follows.

75280 Paris Cedex 08.
 Cables: Herald, Paris.
 Invariant de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

International Herald Tribune S.A., au capital de 13.300.000 F.
R.C. Paris 123851 - 11, rue de Harcourt, 75280 Paris Cedex 08.
Tél. 33-1-4620.41.00 - 21.30.41.00. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la Publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abaco 8 1/2% 7/77	10 10 10 10 10	0
Abaco 9 1/2% 7/77	10 10 10 10 10	0
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
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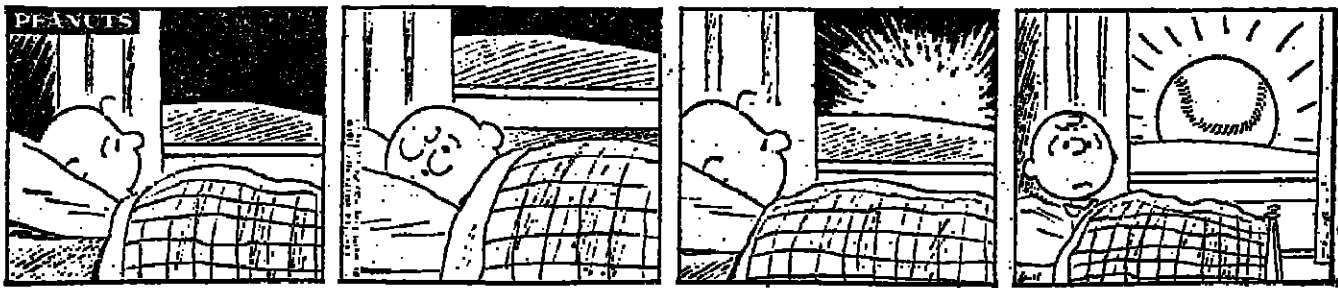
ASSETS	MARCH 31 1972	MARCH 31 1973
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 575,244,000	\$ 474,639,000
Obligations of Other U. S. Government Agencies and Corporations	25,169,000	90,135,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	226,454,000	196,911,000
Other Securities	7,163,000	4,727,000
Money Market		
Investments	47,577,000	21,929,000
Federal Funds Sold	146,548,000	248,462,000
Loans	1,084,447,000	800,532,000
Bank Premises and Equipment, Net	47,200,000	45,880,000
Other Assets	20,884,000	17,280,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,240,686,000	\$1,900,545,000
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	110,466,000	102,482,000
Common Stock - \$10.00 Par Value, 4,270,000 Shares Authorized and Outstanding	42,700,000	42,700,000
Surplus	42,700,000	42,700,000
Retained Earnings	25,066,000	17,082,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	110,466,000	102,482,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$2,240,686,000	\$1,900,545,000

LIABILITIES	MARCH 31 1972	MARCH 31 1973
Deposits	\$ 640,753,000	\$ 577,922,000
Individuals, Business and Other	187,412,000	176,667,000
U. S. Government	27,292,000	16,562,000
Total Deposits	855,457,000	771,151,000
Time Deposits	682,598,000	512,663,000
Deposits in Foreign Offices	115,919,000	152,100,000
Total Deposits	1,453,974,000	1,368,966,000
Federal Funds	420,883,000	393,395,000
Other Liabilities	43,813,000	29,540,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,118,670,000	1,791,901,000
RESERVE FOR LOAN LOSSES	11,550,000	6,162,000
OFFICERS		
Lane C. Gifford Vice President & General Manager		
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John S. Stanton Assistant Vice President & Manager (Credit)		
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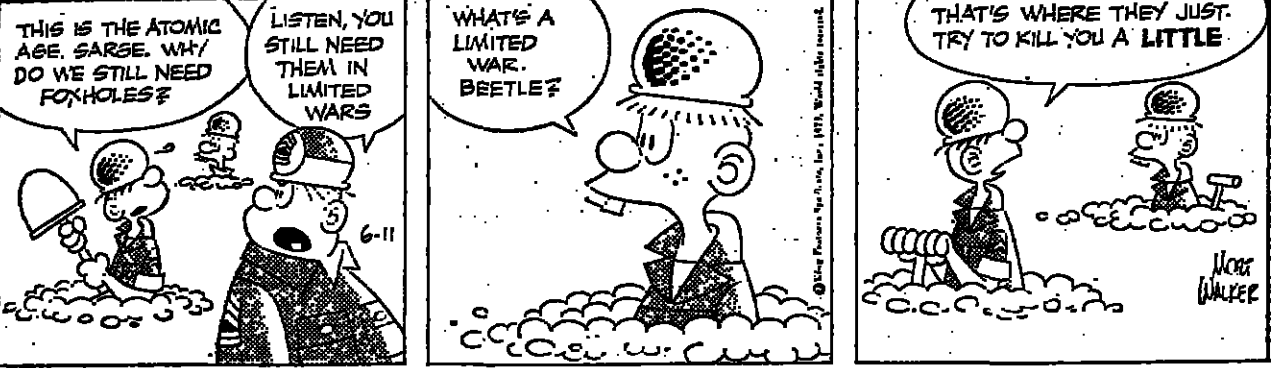
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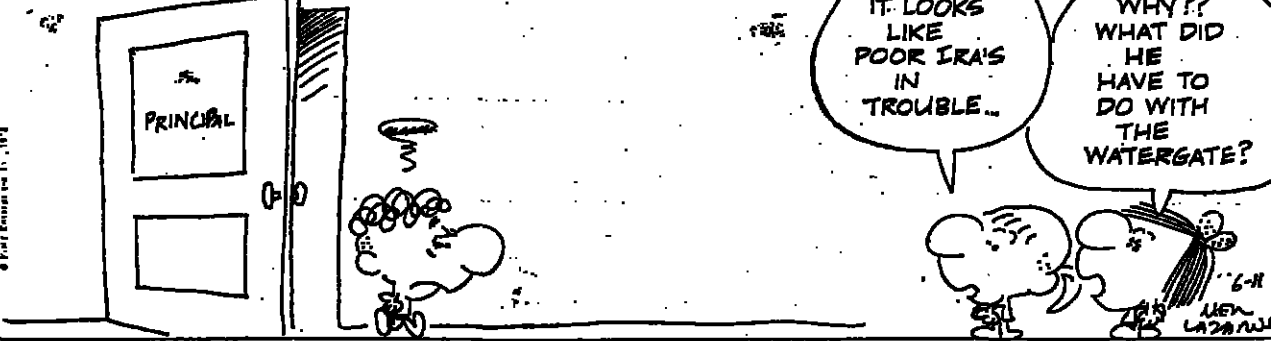
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BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



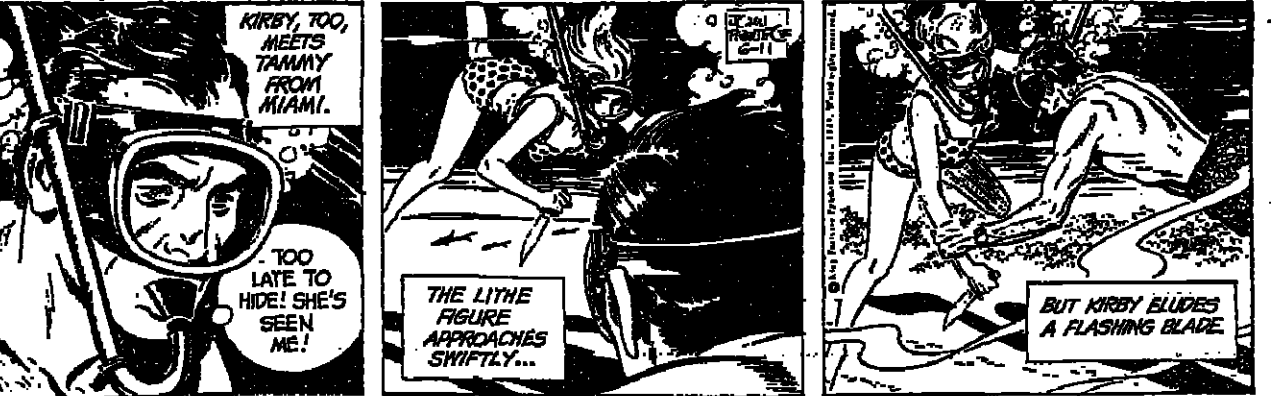
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

In chess, there is nothing permanently immune to attack. That is why passive play, the abandoning of the initiative to the opponent, is always dangerous.

Of course, there are times when passive defense is necessary and justifiable. The initiative often passes to the opponent following material gain, requiring passive consolidation of the position. But successful passivity must be only temporary; sooner or later, the opponent must be robbed of his initiative.

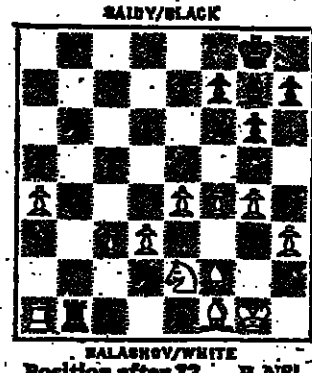
After a blunder or a series of weak moves there may be no choice—it's either passive defense or none at all. The player may take heart from two wizards of survival, Emanuel Lasker, a half-century ago, or Samuel Reshevsky, in our time, who mustered the guile and tenacity to save the most wretched situations ever seen on the chessboard. But their incredible exploits are the exception, offering no warrant for deliberately undertaking passive play.

Rotten Apples

The typical fruits of such a misguided decision can be clearly seen in the game between the American international master Anthony Saidy and the Soviet grandmaster Yuri Balashov from the Tallinn Tournament.

Against Balashov's tame king's fianchetto counter to the Sicilian Defense, Saidy's 5... B-N5 (played occasionally by Bobby Fischer) enabled Black to take control of his Q5 square by pinning and then exchanging the white king knight. Balashov's resulting possession of the bishop pair was not significant because he could not open the position for it.

Balashov's 13 P-B3, while defeating Saidy's plan of using Q5 as a knight outpost, allowed Black to arrange the



Position after 32... R-N6!

opening of the QN file by 13... P-N5. But it would have been more prudent for White to continue as Boris Spassky does in similar positions, avoiding pawn weaknesses with the blunt 13 QR-N1.

Against Saidy's coming inroads on the QN file, Balashov's 18 Q-K1 exaggerated the passive character of his game. White should have tried for a kingside attack with 18 P-N5, possibly followed by P-R4-5 and B-R3.

Although Balashov could get rid of the queens at move 23 and one set of rooks at 25-26, Saidy's remaining rook could not be dislodged from the seventh rank after 26... R-N7.

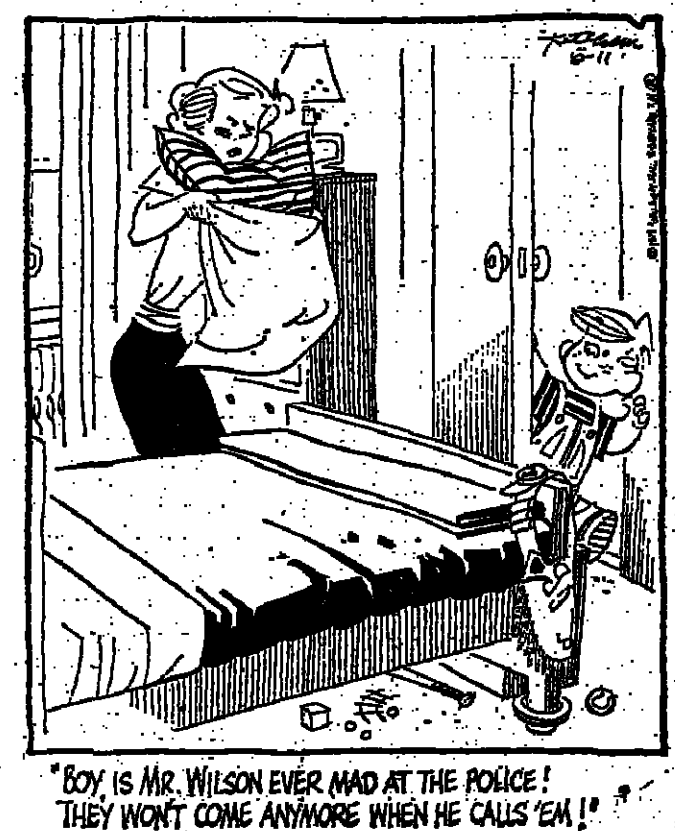
Knighttime Falls
Nor could Balashov stop the relentless infiltration of the black knight at moves 27-29. After 32 R-R1, R-N6, Saidy's forcing the exchange of the defending white rook decisively crumbled Balashov's protection of the queenside pawns.

However, the alternative 32 B-K1, P-B5; 33 BxN, PxP; 34 N-B1, R-B; 35 Nf6, P-B4 would hardly have left the issue long in doubt. Saidy's 41... B-B7 efficiently forced Balashov's resignation in view of 42 KBxN, R-B; 43 B-B3, P-R6, after which the QP could not be stopped.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	1 P-K4	15 P-KB4	O-O
2 N-B3	2 P-Q3	16 K-R1	P-P
3 N-B3	3 P-Q3	17 P-P	R-N1
4 P-K3	4 P-Q3	18 Q-K1	Q-N4
5 P-B2	5 P-N3	19 Q-N1	R-N7
6 P-KR3	6 P-N3	20 Q-B1	KR-B1
7 Q-B	7 P-K3	21 Q-Q1	R-N3
8 P-Q3	8 P-N2	22 B-B1	R1-N1
9 Q-O1	9 P-N3	23 Q-Q3	R-Q3
10 P-KN4	10 P-Q1	24 K-R1	R-B7
11 N-K2	11 P-Q4	25 KR-B1	R-R
12 B-Q2	12 P-Q2	26 R-R	R-N7
13 P-B3	13 P-N5	27 R-R1	R-N3
14 Q-N3	14 Q-N3	28 P-QR4	R-R4

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

FROM HONEY TO ASHES

Introduction to a Science of Mythology
By Claude Lévi-Strauss. Translated from French and Dorcen Weightman. Harper & Row. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Roger Jellinek

"If astronomy was the first science to be constituted, it's because the stars are so far from us that we could know only their movements and their mass. I think that is the profound justification of ethnology: Because we have only an impoverished knowledge of these peoples, we are forced to perceive only certain essential properties." Elegant analogy, precise formulation, a sweeping claim aphoristically expressed—that's the hallmark of Claude Lévi-Strauss. Think about that remark some more and you'll begin to understand why his colleagues, the ethnographers, anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, not to mention the astronomers and other scientists, are in a permanent dither of admiration and rage about Lévi-Strauss's "Introduction to a Science of Mythology."

Lévi-Strauss, now 65 and professor of social anthropology at the Collège de France, made that remark in an interview last year, having just published in France the fourth and final volume of his "Mythologies"—for which he received the highest scientific honor in France. Lévi-Strauss had by-passed the traditional anthropological concern with describing "primitive" life as actually lived. Instead he has analyzed a handful of South and North American Indian myths, illuminating them by interrelating and permutating the elements of some 800 more.

According to Lévi-Strauss the relationships between those elements, rather than the elements themselves, are the "essential properties" of a symbolic language, a sort of algebra or syntax by which "primitive" man communicates his conceptions of genesis, of his place in nature, of the relationship of nature to culture and of the individual to society. Far from being primitive and superstitious, this language is scientific, a closed system regulated by laws and corresponding to the logical structure of the human mind itself. This is the "structuralism" that has had a great impact on the social sciences and on comparative studies of culture.

The "essential property" of Lévi-Strauss's mythology is the relationship of opposites mediated by ambiguous catalysts. Lévi-Strauss chose the categories of "raw" and "cooked" as the governing poles of the first study because that pair of terms suggests the elemental idea of nature transformed into culture through the medium of cooking. "From Honey to Ashes" takes the transformation of raw into cooked another step. The title refers to the common Indian

parody of honey as a natural fire insecticide: food that is interestingly sweet but is unstable. Tobacco, fire, overcooked, is product that can sedative and stimulant with the super-mythical texture of—even in their full myths are bizarre, finding non sequiturs and pointless episodes, elaborates astonishment from the most reformation, gleaned in reports of 500 years' graphy.

Like "The Raw and the Cooked," this second volume discusses the "to the" cooking makes but honey seducer, destroyer rules. Then Lévi-Strauss shifts into a "logic of the notices that mythical action inv such as hollow trees is found, sounds, rattles. These are in cated with instrument seasonal ceremonies rather glibly to Chi and church bells, reader who in the began in space without finds himself in co ology in which the sequences of season arouse both hope and Strauss has in effect melancholy moral. The myths, it seems, describing a long, certainties of a gold nature, into civilization into a state of "glom tiveness."

So is mythology in of history? Is the Fall architecture of the hu And that brings us r problem of Lévi-Stra turalism. Lévi-Stra mythology as a spires system that is constantly in dialect thesis, antithesis and and on again. As one Strauss it becomes in distinguish the dialect deduction from the what he is revealing, as object from my projection. It's like the thesis closed by drawing by M. C. I these myths decor Strauss's intellectual from Rousseau, Desca Regel, Marx, Freud, Mauss, Merleau-Ponty etc. etc. or do they ac tual he written only a poetics of anthropol respected, even chants on a pedestal instead ratory bench?

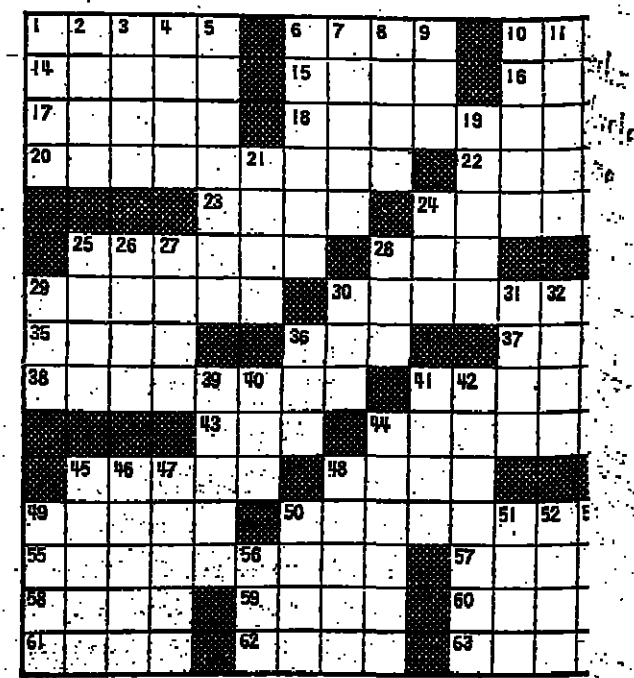
What we need now testing of Lévi-Strau tions and method by scientists and scholar the relevant disciplin can confirm the new findings, then it's able to look at anthr the "general theory o ships" that Lévi-Stra of.

Roger Jellinek review The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By W.

ACROSS	DOWN
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25 Diphtheria-test name	2 patriae
28 One on the other side	3 Fuddy-duddy
29 Suave	4 ".... poor Yorick...."
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35 ".... hath no fury...."	6 Busy
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43 Dawn goddess	11 Upper crust
44 Musical comedy star	12 Word of conclusion
45 Jimmy Valentine specialties	13 Epic tale
	19 Error
	21 Like pecan pie
	24 Biblical
	25 Margaret
	26 Drive in
	27 Blessed
	28 Stadium
	29 Shinto
	30 Cry of
	31 Old Irish
	32 A. C. M.
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Record and a Triple Crown for Secretariat

Wins Belmont by 31 Lengths In Track Mark for Distance

By Joe Nichols

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT).—Secretariat won the Belmont Stakes with incredible finality yesterday to become the ninth winner of racing's Triple Crown.

The Meadow Stable star flashed to success in the 1 1/2-mile test by the improbable margin of 31 lengths over Twice a Prince, his runner-up, and he set a track record of 2:26 for the distance.

The performance came under a splendid ride by Ron Turcott, a quarter of a century ago, Citation won the three major events for 3-year-olds, and Secretariat is the first since then to do so.

He won the Kentucky Derby at 1 1/4 miles on May 5 and the Preakness at 1 3/16 miles on May 19.

A crowd of 69,138, the second largest turnout to see a Belmont Stakes, attended the 106th running of the race. It had five consecutive years when it would turn out to be a duel between Secretariat and Sham, who competes in the sprints of Sigmond Sommer.

Too Tough for Sham Sham was in there for a while, but he found the going too tough, and he wound up last. The colt that finished back of Twice a Prince was Arthur Appleton's My Gallop, who was a half-length out of second place and 13 ahead of C.V. Whitney's P.V. Smiles.

The race had a gross value of \$150,000, with the five starters, and the share to the winner, trained by Lucien Laurin, was \$80,120.

On the day or two preceding the Belmont, the trainer of Sham, Frank (Pancho) Martin, had said that he would send a "rabbit," Knightly Dawn, into the race, to test Secretariat with an early pace.

But yesterday morning Martin changed his mind and withdrew Knightly Dawn.

The race, as a competitive event, was hardly a single, considering the huge margin of victory. But it held continuous excitement because of the super-equine achievement of Secretariat.

At the start, he went to the front with Sham, who was ridden by Laffie Pincay, and for a while the pair raced together.

Approaching the three-quarter pole, Turcott glanced back at his pursuers, who were two lengths behind. Assured that his margin was a comfortable one, Turcott just sped away while Sham cracked under the fast pace.

The fractional times, which the standard of 1:35 2/5, beating the standard of 1:36 1/5 in the Preakness of 1 3/16 miles, there was a misunderstanding about Secretariat's 58.3, and the matter was finally resolved with a clocking of 1:54 2/5, as against the standard of 1:54.

Some clocks caught Secretariat at 1:53 3/4. In that race, Sham also was the runner-up, again by 2 1/2 lengths.

When he returned to the winner's circle yesterday, Turcott corroborated the speculation that he was record-conscious. He said, "When we get to the stretch, and I saw those figures on the tote

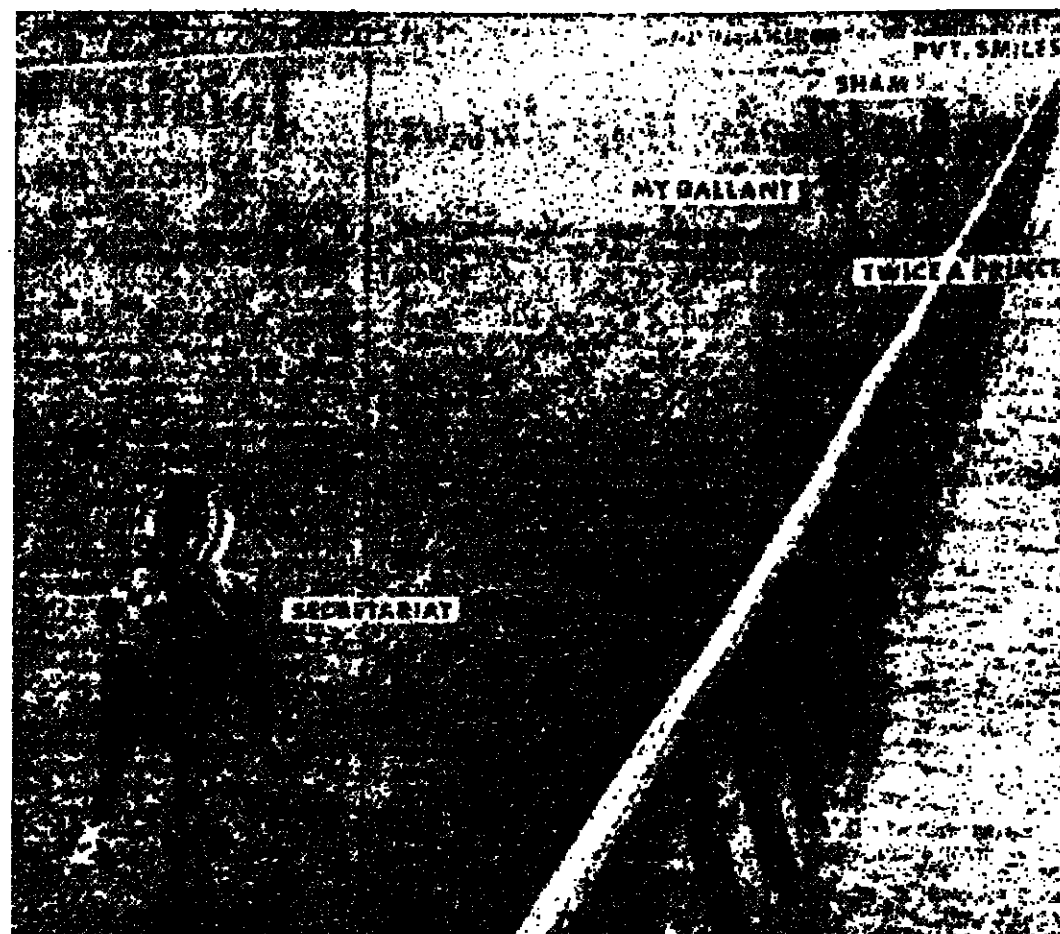
board, I knew that I was going to a record." Incidentally, the world record for a mile and a half (on turf, and not on the dirt, like the Belmont), is 2:23 set by First Middle at Santa Anita in 1970. The American record on dirt, which was broken yesterday, was 2:26 1/5, set by Going Abroad at Aqueduct in 1964.

The occasion of the Belmont Stakes was one of complete joy, glory and accomplishment for Mrs. John (Penny) Tweedy, who directs the activities of the Meadow Stable, founded by her late father, Christopher T. Cheney; for Turcott, who has ridden Secretariat in all but the first two of the colt's 15 races, and for Lucien Laurin, who trains for the Meadow Stable. Belmont was a back-to-back performance for these track notables. River Ridge of the Meadow Stable won the Belmont Stakes last year.

Secretariat is a Virginia-bred son of Bold Ruler and Something Royal, and now has a record of 15 victories in 16 races. His share of today's purse raised his season's earnings to \$438,838, and his career earnings, over the last two years, to \$895,242.

Secretariat entered the race with so formidable a record that he became the prohibitive favorite all through the betting, which was one win and place only. He paid \$2.30 to \$2 to win and, oddly, \$2.40 to \$2 to place. The place price on Twice a Prince was \$4.60 and the Exacta, hard to believe with Secretariat one of the factors, was \$68.20 for \$2.

The Triple Crown has now been won nine times, starting with Sir Barton in 1919. He was followed by Gallant Fox in 1930, Omaha in 1935, War Admiral in 1937, Whirlaway in 1941, Count Fleet in 1943, Assault in 1946 and then Citation.



OUTCLASSED—Secretariat is 31 lengths ahead of Twice a Prince as he wins Belmont Stakes in record time, becoming the first horse to win the Triple Crown in 25 years.

HORSE—Secretariat kisses Mrs. Margaret Carmichael, one of his owners.

'Super Horse,' Somebody Said

Idol Doesn't Let Down His Fans

By Dave Anderson

ORE, June 10 (NYT).—On a tiny V set atop a Cadillac parked outside the stable barn at Belmont Park yesterday, a saying, "and that horse, named

Minutes later, deep in the shadows, the 3-year-old chestnut emerged from out, somebody was yelling now outside. "Clear it out. The horse is coming."

00 persons, a few newsmen but mostly had been gathered at the barn for half the way people wait for a heavyweight to come out of his dressing room before it.

And now, with a blue bridle cloth his glistening chestnut coat, the horse a gray lead pony into the warm sun with his groom, Eddie Sweet, holding the horse turned down into the tunnel to the paddock.

"that money," somebody yelled. "Why everybody has fallen in love with somebody else said as dozens of people o the tunnel behind him, "He's beautiful, beautiful."

Applause Followed Him The horse was moving under the tall trees sidewalk. As he circled the walking ring, followed him from the spectators who sit it. Above, on a balcony of the red-glass embankment, others peered through

"somebody called, "Bravo, Secretariat," as the crowd on the grass inside the walk-tack when Ron Turcott was about to be to the saddle, the trainer, Lucien Laurin, he to get through to help him. The as-

trainer, Kenny Hechtner, had to do it. And the horse moved through the darkness sideways toward the track, applause and bowed him again.

Crown, baby," a young man yelled. "Triple New York, baby." The horse appeared on the track, a roar o 69,138 spectators thundered out from

under the roof, as if a Sugar Bowl team had run onto the field.

"Look at those odds," a man said. "One to nine." But that was only because the oddsboard doesn't have room for three digits, as the proper odds of 1 to 10 demanded.

Soon, the bell clanged in the starting gate and the horses were hurrying toward the first turn.

"You've got a hole, baby, go," a man yelled. Moving along the rail, Secretariat accelerated through that hole into the lead. He was in command to stay. On the backstretch, he was lengthening his lead when the telegram on the toteboard flashed 1:09 4/5 for star-favorites.

"He's got to come back," a man said. But he didn't. At the mile, he had a seven-length lead. His time was flashed as 1:34 1/5. "If he doesn't come back," somebody said, "He's a super horse."

More Alone Than Garbo He didn't, and he is. He won by 31 lengths, the roar of the spectators rumbling in appreciation as Secretariat pommied across the finish line, more alone than Greta Garbo ever was.

Soon he was in the winner's circle, the first to sweep racing's Triple Crown in 25 years.

All morning, the groom, in a red undershirt, had cared for Secretariat and he had led him to the paddock. Now, the ceremony in the winner's circle over, he began to lead the horse through the underpass and around the paddock toward the tunnel back to the barn.

"Again applause followed the horse. Some spectators ran after him, as they might a rock singer. One reached out and touched him.

"He took the heart right out of Sham," a man said. "If that son of a gun isn't an athlete, I don't know what an athlete is."

Chemical test and a walk, Secretariat would be back in his barn. But now, in the New York State Racing Commission test area, he was having saliva swabbed out of his mouth into a basin.

"To think," a woman said, looking at him, "that they're treating him like any other horse."

Sunday: Twins Rout Orioles, 11-4

ORE, June 10 (UPI).—Eddie, Jim, Holt and win each other today as the Minnesota Twins routed the Baltimore Orioles 11-4.

seventh home run clinched the third inning win chased losing pitcher Alexander in favor of Orlando Pena. Holt

sixth home run in the eighth inning moved the Twins to a single to insure Dick

with the relief work of designated-hitter, avia, extended his hit-

to 13 games in the h a single.

Sex 5, Indians 3 land, pinch-hitter Rick drilled a three-run b two out in the ninth

gave Chicago a 5-3 vic- the Indians in the of a doubleheader.

tory was the fourth of Chicago and the ght loss for the In-

hanson replaced starter rw in the eighth with as leading, 3-1. And

ing the White Sox in ck singles to John

ed Leon with one out h. He then struck out Mike Andrews but

Chuck Brinkman, hit a 1-0 pitch into the left-field stands.

At Kansas City, John Mayberry, Jr., hit a home run off the season and Paul Splittortf recorded his ninth victory of the season when the Royals erupted for five runs in the fourth

inning en route to a 7-4 triumph over New York that snapped a five-game losing streak.

Mayberry connected in the second inning to record his fifth RBI. The Royals scored another run when Paul Schaal singled, took second on Gene Michael's error and went home on Fran

Healy's single.

Cardinals 4, Braves 3 In the National League, at Atlanta, catcher Ted Simmons

dove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a single to give St. Louis a 4-3 victory over the Braves in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Cardinals scored their first run in the first inning without the aid of a hit as Lou Brock and Ted Sizemore led off with consecutive walks. After Brock

scored on a single, Simmons scored him with a fly to deep center.

Dodgers 4, Mets 0 At New York, left-hander Claude Osteen yielded only three hits and got all the runs he needed on Joe Ferguson's 13th homer

of the season as Los Angeles defeated the Mets, 4-0.

At Houston, Cesar Cedeno drove in five runs with two home runs and southpaw Jerry Rouse

scattered nine hits to lead the Astros to a 7-1 triumph over Pittsburgh.

Cedeno hit his eighth homer of the year over the left-field wall in the first inning with Jimmy Wynn aboard. "The all-

star" centerfielder then came back to the eighth with a three-run homer into the left-field bleachers.

Cubs 5, Reds 7 At Chicago, Rick Monday, hitting home runs his first two trips to the plate, led the Cubs to a 5-7 triumph over Cincinnati in a game in which the Cubs clubbed three homers in the opening in-

ning.

Monday, who led off the game with his 13th homer of the season, hit a two-run homer in the second to help lead starter Jim McHothlin's second defeat of the year. Reliever Bill Bonham was

credited with his fourth straight victory.

At Philadelphia, Wayne Twitchell spaced five hits and hurled his second consecutive shutout to lead the Phillies to an 11-0 decision over San Diego.

Twitchell ended a personal 0-30 hitless streak on the season with two singles and a double. The single in the second inning ended the streak and drove in Del Unser with the first run of the game.

The Phillies scored two more runs in the inning on Cesar Tovar's double and walks to Willie Montanez and Greg Luzinski. The Phillies scored three unearned runs in the third when Twitchell's sacrifice bunt was misplayed after

singles by Bob Boone and Larry

Tour de France To Go Cycling Into Britain

PARIS, June 10 (UPI).—The Tour de France cycle race will go to Britain in 1974 for the first time in its 70-year history with a stage in Plymouth, tour organizers announced.

Felix Léviton, speaking for the organizers, said the decision was taken in part to reflect Britain's membership in the Common Market. Racers will take a plane to England and their equipment will travel by ferry between Roscoff, on the Brittany coast, and Plymouth.

At Annapolis, Hank Aaron hit two home runs to close within 26 of Babe Ruth's career record and powered the Braves to an 8-3 triumph over St. Louis for their fourth straight victory.

Aaron's homers were among four hit by the Braves in support of knuckleballer Phil Niekro, who picked up his fifth victory against two defeats with only two days rest. Niekro worked seven

Saturday: Mays Does It All With Catch, Homer

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI).—Willie Mays staged a one-man old-timers' day by himself at Shea Stadium yesterday afternoon, as the New York Mets led to and their season's slide de-

feating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 4-1.

Willie lent a 42-year-old hand to the Mets and to Jon Matlack just after the legendary "old-timers" from the Mets' and Dodgers' past had played an exhibition game.

Mays, the third leading all-time home-run hitter behind Babe Ruth and Hank Aaron, snapped his first of his career to snap a 2-2 tie. He also made a tumbling catch in center field.

Sidelined most of the season with a sore shoulder and battling only 605 before the start of the game, Mays rifled a high fast ball from loser Al Downing almost 400 feet into the left-field bullpen with two out in the third inning. "It was his first home-

since last Aug. 18, and pushed his lifetime total base mark to 6,003. He trails only Aaron and Stan Musial in that department.

Braves 3, Cardinals 2 At Atlanta, Hank Aaron hit two home runs to close within 26 of Babe Ruth's career record and powered the Braves to an 8-3 triumph over St. Louis for their fourth straight victory.

Aaron's homers were among four hit by the Braves in support of knuckleballer Phil Niekro, who picked up his fifth victory against two defeats with only two days rest. Niekro worked seven

innings before giving way to Tom House in the eighth.

At Houston, Willie Stargell hit a two-run double and Al

Oliver cracked a two-run single to support the eight-hit parade pitching of Bob Moose and give Pittsburgh a 4-1 victory over the Astros.

Stargell's double climaxed a four-run rally in the fifth inning off loser Don Wilson (4-6), who got in trouble by walking three men. He walked Milt May with one out and then, with two out, he walked Vic Davallillo and Dave Cash to lead the bases.

Expos 3, Giants 6 At Montreal, Boots Day knocked in three runs with his first homer since 1971 and a double to lead the Expos to a 3-6 victory over San Francisco.

Day's homer, his first since Aug. 23, 1971, was a two-run shot which triggered a four-run first inning. The Expos scored two more runs after Day's homer after loading the bases on a single by Ron Fairly, a walk to Ken Singleton and a single by Mike Jorgensen. John Boccabella hit into a fielder's choice, scoring Fairly, and Bob Bailey hit into a fielder's choice to score Singleton.

Phillies 4, Padres 1 At Philadelphia, Ken Brett hit a home run and combined with Bill Wilson to pitch a five-hitter, pacing the Phillies to a 4-1 triumph over San Diego.

Brett scattered five hits before needing relief help from Wilson in the eighth inning and picked up his fourth victory in six decisions.

Reds 3, Cubs 4 At Chicago, Johnny Bench singled home the winning run with two out and Tony Perez followed with a three-run homer to cap a seven-run Cincinnati

By Bernard Kirsch

LE MANS, France, June 10 (UPI).—A pair of French dropouts—one driver and one car—from the grand prix world of speed persevered for 24 hours and combined today to win their second straight Le Mans endurance test.

Henri Pescarolo, with the help of fellow-Frenchman Gérard Larrousse, nursed his Matra-Simca to victory as it covered more than 51 miles more than the sole surviving team, Ferrari-312. Third was the only other Matra to finish while Porsches were fourth and fifth of the 21 cars—of 55 starters—still around at the end. That's about average.

Among the casualties were the two-car Gulf-Mirage team and the one-car entry of Frankie Mir, who bought a Ferrari two months ago so that he could race in Le Mans for the first time. The Ferrari had worked its way from the 39th spot to 12th place before the clutch "completely went" this morning. And even Mir, who owns a car-repair shop in Santa Monica, Calif., could not fix that.

A privately-owned Ferrari 365, driven by Vic Elford and Claude Ballot-Léna, was sixth overall and took the top place for grand touring cars.

During their grand prix careers, Pescarolo and Larrousse both were disasters. Last year, the Frenchman was involved in four accidents in Formula One races and this season he decided that he would rather lose sleep than risk another high-speed bangup.

Matra gave up the glamour of places like Monte Carlo before the start of last season for something it believed it had a better chance of winning. It was right.

Matra set all its efforts last season in winning this "home" extravaganza and succeeded, thanks to Pescarolo and Englishman Graham Hill. Matra just as sure this year, decided to man its four-two-pilot teams only with Frenchmen. It was right again, as Pescarolo was earlier this week when he predicted how the race would go.

"We have never seen the Ferrari go 24 hours," he said. "Ferrari motors have less of a chance of going 24 than ours. And they've never done it." Not recently, anyway, and not yesterday and today, either. Pescarolo also said that the Ferrari of Arturo Merzario would shoot out "like a fool." That's what happened, but after some minor trouble the Ferrari held on to finish second. Carlos Pace of Brazil was the co-driver.

Case of Survival One of the three team Ferraris or four Matras held the lead for every lap of this race and, by early this morning, it was a case of survival. First went a Matra, and then a second Matra, and then a battle between Pescarolo's Matra and the Ferrari of grand prix drivers Jackie Sticks of Belgium and Englishman Brian Redford.

With two hours to go, the Ferrari's motor broke down—just as Pescarolo said it would—and he took his time coming home. The Ferrari at least kept their lead in the World Manufacturers' Series, 100 to 87, over Matra.

Today's winner traveled 3,018 miles at an average speed of 125.3 miles per hour and, soon after the Matra crossed the finish, it was greeted by its fully French crew and French champagne and the "Marseillaise" was played just as Matra and Pescarolo knew it would be.

The only American driver to finish today was Luigi Chinetti of Greenwich, Conn., who shared the driving of his Ferrari 365 with Frenchman Francis Migault. They finished 13th overall. Luigi's father won this race in a Ferrari in 1949. The Ferrari of American Sam Posey and Mike Miner was in sixth place until the final four hours, when all trouble forced it out.

Jackson drove in Oakland's first run during a two-run first inning rally and delivered two more in the eighth to push his RBI total to nine in the last three games and to 48 for the season.

At Cleveland, Bill Melton drove in two runs with his first triple of the season and Eddie Fisher, with relief help from Terry

Forster, picked up his sixth vic-

FITTEST SURVIVOR—The Matra-Simca of Henri Pescarolo and Gérard Larrousse crosses finish line to win the 41st Le Mans 24-hour classic yesterday. A Ferrari placed second.



in Merckx Italy Cycle Ath Time

E. Italy, June 10 Eddy Merckx fourth Tour of Italy

who took the lead in the race against the 18 and never gave it the first foreigner to

three four times. Basso of Italy won the of the tour, riding the sters from Ancona di

Trieste in 5 hours, 28 nd 45 seconds. of 115 cyclists finished edition of the Giro, year for the first time

side Italy, in Verviers.

7-km race also crossed West Germany, Luxem- rance and Switzerland

chasing Italy.

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